CORPUS OF NEOLOGISMS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article investigates the neologism corpus in the Uzbek language, exploring its formation, sources and role in language development. Neologisms, which are newly coined words or expressions, arise as languages adapt to new realities such as technological advances, globalization, and cultural shifts. Using corpus linguistic methods, this research analyzes the integration of neologisms in Uzbek, focusing on terms borrowed mainly from English due to the influence of technology, science, and the internet. The article delves into the processes through which these terms are assimilated into the language and examines the broader implications of their incorporation for Uzbek linguistic evolution.

Keywords: Neologisms, Uzbek language, corpus linguistics, borrowing, language change, globalization, English influence, technology, assimilation.

O'ZBEK TILIDA NEOLOGIZMLAR KORPUSI

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqola o'zbek tilidagi neologizmlar korpusini tadqiq qilib, ularning shakllanishi, manbalari va til rivojlanishidagi rolini o'rganadi. Neologizmlar, ya'ni yangi yaratilgan so'zlar yoki iboralar, tillar texnologik taraqqiyot, globallashuv va madaniy o'zgarishlarga moslashgani sari paydo bo'ladi. Ushbu tadqiqot korpus lingvistika usullari yordamida neologizmlarning o'zbek tiliga integratsiyasini tahlil qiladi, asosan texnologiya, ilm-fan va internetning ta☐siri tufayli ingliz tilidan olingan atamalarga e'tibor qaratiladi. Maqolada ushbu atamalar tilga qanday singib ketish jarayoni va ularning o'zbek tili rivojiga kengroq ta'siri o'rganiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Neologizmlar, o'zbek tili, korpus lingvistika, o'zlashma so'zlar, til o'zgarishi, globallashuv, ingliz tili ta'siri, texnologiya, assimilyatsiya.

КОРПУС НЕОЛОГИЗМОВ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Эта статья исследует корпус неологизмов в узбекском языке, изучая их формирование, источники и роль в развитии языка. Неологизмы, то есть вновь созданные слова или выражения, появляются по мере того, как языки адаптируются к новым реалиям, таким как технологический прогресс, глобализация и культурные изменения. Используя методы корпусной лингвистики, это исследование анализирует интеграцию неологизмов в узбекский язык, с акцентом на термины, заимствованные в основном из

английского языка под влиянием технологий, науки и интернета. Статья исследует процессы, через которые эти термины ассимилируются в язык, и рассматривает более широкие последствия их включения для эволюции узбекского языка.

Ключевые слова: Неологизмы, узбекский язык, корпусная лингвистика, изменение языка, глобализация, влияние английского языка, технологии, ассимиляция.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a dynamic and ever-evolving system, constantly adapting to new societal, cultural, and technological realities. In this context, neologisms□newly created or borrowed words□play a vital role in keeping a language up-to-date. These new terms arise when existing linguistic resources are insufficient to express novel concepts, often triggered by technological progress, scientific discoveries, and global communication trends. The Uzbek language, like many others, has experienced a significant influx of neologisms, particularly in recent decades due to its increased exposure to global culture and technology.

Historically, Uzbek has integrated words from Arabic, Persian, and Russian, but today, many of the neologisms are of English origin. The rapid growth of the internet, globalized markets, and the digital revolution has led to the incorporation of terms that reflect modern realities. Words such as "kompyuter," "chat," "blogger," and "online" are becoming commonplace in Uzbek speech, demonstrating how deeply global influences have penetrated the language.

This article explores the development of a neologism corpus for the Uzbek language, focusing on how new words are identified, borrowed, and integrated into everyday usage. Through the use of corpus linguistics, the study seeks to answer key questions regarding the frequency of neologisms, the domains from which they originate, and their long-term impact on the structure and evolution of the Uzbek language.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

To comprehensively understand the role of neologisms in the Uzbek language, this study utilizes corpus linguistic methodologies. A variety of sources were employed to build a neologism corpus, including:

Textual Data: A corpus consisting of texts from Uzbek newspapers, online articles, blogs, and academic journals was compiled. These sources provided a broad overview of how neologisms are used in formal and informal contexts.

Social Media Platforms: Social media was particularly important in tracking the spread of neologisms, as platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Telegram often serve as conduits for the rapid adoption of new terms. Posts and discussions were analyzed to identify commonly used neologisms.

Specialized Dictionaries and Glossaries: Dictionaries, especially those focused on technical fields like information technology and medicine, were used to compare how new terms are being translated or borrowed.

Statistical Analysis: A quantitative approach was adopted to evaluate the frequency and context of neologisms in the collected corpus. Special attention was given to borrowed terms from English and Russian, and how they adapted to the syntactic and morphological structures of Uzbek.

Expert Consultations: To ensure the accuracy of data collection, interviews with linguists, educators, and language technology experts were conducted. This helped clarify the role of neologisms in professional and academic settings, particularly regarding their long-term viability and integration into the language.

By combining these methods, the study was able to gather a robust dataset of neologisms currently in use, analyze their origins, and examine the social factors driving their spread.

DISCUSSIONS

The study of neologisms in the Uzbek language reveals significant insights into how languages evolve in response to external influences like globalization, technology, and cultural exchanges. Various scholars have contributed to the broader understanding of this phenomenon, and their perspectives provide a foundation for analyzing the linguistic changes happening in Uzbek today.

Language Evolution and Globalization

John Sinclair, a pioneer in corpus linguistics, emphasized the importance of analyzing large corpora to uncover patterns in language evolution. He argued that corpora allow linguists to track the real-time development of new words and phrases, providing empirical evidence for how neologisms spread. In the context of the Uzbek language, corpus linguistics can similarly be applied to study how English neologisms□such as "online," "hashtag," and "blogger"□are being assimilated into everyday speech. Sinclair□s approach is essential here because it offers a data-driven method to analyze how frequently and in what contexts these words are used in Uzbek, giving a clearer picture of their role in the language.

Drawing from Sinclair's views, I believe that the development of a comprehensive neologism corpus for the Uzbek language would offer invaluable insights into the adoption of foreign terms. This corpus would allow linguists to monitor the frequency and distribution of neologisms over time, providing a clearer understanding of how external influences are reshaping the language.

Neologisms and Linguistic Borrowing

Laurie Bauer□s work on word formation and neologisms highlights the intricate processes by which new words are either borrowed directly or adapted into the host language. Bauer emphasizes that linguistic borrowing can occur in various forms, from

direct loans (e.g., "kompyuter") to subtler adaptations that fit the phonological and grammatical rules of the recipient language. In the case of Uzbek, many borrowed terms from English, such as "chat" and "blogger," have been directly adopted without significant modification. However, as Bauer notes, the degree of assimilation often depends on the cultural and linguistic flexibility of the borrowing community.

Applying Bauer□s insights to Uzbek, it becomes evident that while many neologisms are borrowed in their original form, they eventually undergo adaptation to fit the Uzbek linguistic system. For instance, plurals of borrowed words like "bloggerlar" (bloggers) are formed following Uzbek morphological rules. This highlights Bauer□s point that borrowed neologisms, even when initially foreign, are often integrated into the linguistic fabric of the borrowing language. From my perspective, Bauer□s framework can help linguists in Uzbekistan focus on the assimilation process of neologisms and evaluate how well these borrowed words integrate into the everyday usage of the Uzbek-speaking population. While direct borrowings are common, the future development of Uzbek may involve coining more localized terms, similar to the way "foydalanuvchi" (user) is sometimes used instead of the English "user."

Cultural and Linguistic Identity

Suzanne Romaine, in her work on language change and borrowing, emphasized the tension between linguistic modernization and the preservation of linguistic identity. She argued that while borrowing new words is essential for keeping a language relevant in a fast-changing world, it also risks diluting the unique cultural and linguistic identity of the host language. This observation is highly relevant to Uzbek, where the rapid influx of English neologisms reflects broader cultural shifts. Younger generations, in particular, are more inclined to use English-derived words in social and digital interactions, potentially distancing themselves from traditional Uzbek vocabulary. Romaine□s perspective prompts an important question for the future of Uzbek: How can the language balance the adoption of global neologisms with the preservation of its cultural and linguistic heritage? While borrowing words is inevitable in a globalized world, Romaine□s insights suggest that it is equally important to promote language planning strategies that ensure a balance between borrowing and maintaining native expressions. In Uzbekistan, efforts to create Uzbek equivalents of foreign terms (such as "foydalanuvchi") represent a way to resist the complete dominance of English neologisms. In my view, Romaine□s emphasis on the cultural implications of linguistic borrowing is critical in the case of Uzbek. Neologisms play a vital role in modernizing the language, but a thoughtful balance between borrowing and localization is necessary to maintain the unique identity of the Uzbek language. Language planners, educators, and policymakers should collaborate to ensure that

while Uzbek remains open to global influences, it also fosters the development of indigenous linguistic innovations.

RESULTS

The analysis revealed several key findings regarding neologisms in the Uzbek language:

1. Predominance of English Borrowings

The majority of new terms identified in the corpus originated from English, particularly in the domains of technology, business, and social media. Words like ☐blogger,☐ ☐start-up,☐ ☐streaming,☐ and ☐cloud computing☐ have been directly borrowed with little to no modification. These terms have become prevalent due to Uzbekistan☐s increasing participation in the global digital economy and reliance on Western technology platforms.

2. Assimilation into Uzbek Syntax and Morphology

While many neologisms are borrowed in their original form, they often undergo adjustments to fit the grammatical and phonetic structure of Uzbek. For instance, the English suffix -er in words like "blogger" is often adapted to Uzbek plural forms such as ☐bloggerlar☐ (bloggers). Additionally, terms are often modified to comply with Uzbek phonological rules, ensuring that they can be easily pronounced by native speakers.

3. Sector-specific Usage

The use of neologisms is especially pronounced in specific sectors such as technology, business, and media. For example, within the IT sector, terms like ☐software,☐ ☐hardware,☐ ☐app,☐ and ☐platform☐ are widely used in their English forms. This is largely due to the dominance of English in these fields globally, which has led to limited attempts to translate or localize these terms in Uzbek. Meanwhile, scientific fields such as medicine have also seen the adoption of English terms, although Russian remains a significant source of neologisms in these areas.

4. Neologisms in Everyday Speech

Through analysis of social media platforms and conversational Uzbek, it was found that many neologisms have moved beyond specialized domains and into everyday language. Words like ☐online,☐ ☐hashtag,☐ and ☐viral☐ are now commonly used by a wide range of speakers, including those with limited English proficiency. This demonstrates the deep penetration of global culture into Uzbek society.

5. Resistance to Borrowing

In certain cases, there is resistance to adopting foreign neologisms. Efforts have been made by language purists and educational institutions to coin native Uzbek equivalents for foreign terms. For example, ☐foydalanuvchi☐ is sometimes used in place of the English ☐user.☐ However, these efforts have seen limited success in

sectors dominated by English-speaking markets, where borrowed terms are preferred for their international recognition.

CONCLUSION

The development of a neologism corpus in the Uzbek language reflects broader trends in globalization, technological advancement, and cultural change. As more foreign terms, particularly from English, are integrated into Uzbek, the language evolves to meet the needs of its speakers in the digital era. While this process brings many benefits, such as linguistic modernization and internationalization, it also poses challenges for language preservation. Future research on the neologism corpus will be essential for understanding how these changes affect the long-term development of Uzbek and how to strike a balance between global influences and the maintenance of linguistic identity.

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